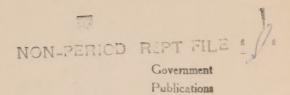
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STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

1954 - 1958

(Supplement)

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour Division
Unemployment Insurance Section

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STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1954-1958 (Supplement)

Published by Authority of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

FOREWORD

The present publication contains a summary of statistics covering unemployment insurance claims and benefit for the five years ending December 1958. Statistical revisions incorporating the complete integration of seasonal benefit appear in the present report and tables in it supersede those in all previous publications on claims and benefit.

Special attention is drawn to Part III which comprises several appendices designed to facilitate an understanding of concepts and of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Section A of Part III contains a glossary of terms which are used in the tabular and textual data. Conceptual differences in the terms "claimants, beneficiaries and registrations at National Employment Service Offices" are discussed briefly in section B. A short summary of the Unemployment Insurance Act, highlighting certain variations between the 1940 and the 1955 Acts, especially as they affect the statistics, is included under section C. Sections D and E present a brief resume of fishing benefit and supplemental unemployment benefit plans. The schedules of contributions and benefit rates are shown in section F, which also contains references to the major amendments over the five year period. Copies of the various questionnaires used in collecting the data and pertinent source documents as well as a brief summary of methods are presented in section G.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,

Dominion Statistician.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introductory Analysis	7
Summary Table and Charts	10
DETAILED TABLES	
PART I. REGULAR AND SEASONAL BENEFIT INTEGRATED	
Section A. Monthly data for Canada	
1. Estimates of the Insured Population Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, by Month, 1954 - 1958	19
2. Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Filed in Local Offices, by Month, 1954 - 1958	-
3. Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month, by Sex, 1954-1958	20
4. Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on Specified Dates, Showing Number of Weeks Continuously on the Register, by Sex, 1954-1958	21
5. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Month, 1954-1958	22
6. Benefit Periods not Established and Failures per 100 Initial Claims Processed Each Month, 1954-1958	24
7. Estimates of the Number of Beneficiaries, by Month, 1954-1958	
8. Benefit Payments, by Month, 1954-1958	25
Section B. Annual Data by Province	
9. Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Filed in Local Offices, by Province, 1954 - 1958	27
10. Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of the Month, by Province and Sex, 1954-1958	27
11. Percentage of Claimants Classed as Postal for Specified Dates, by Province and Sex, 1954-1958	28
12. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Province, 1954-1958	28
PART II. SEASONAL BENEFIT ONLY	
Section A. Monthly Data for Canada	
13. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions, by Month, 1954-1958	32
14. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions as a Percentage of Initial Claims Processed, by Month, 1954-1958	32
15. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month by sex, 1954-1958	32
16. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month Expressed as a Percentage of Total Claimants, by Sex, 1954-1958	33
Section B. Monthly Data by Province	
17. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions, by Month and Province, 1954 - 1958	34
18. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions as a Percentage of Initial Claims Processed, by Month and Province, 1954-1958	35
19. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month, by Province, 1954-1958	36

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Concluded

	Page
Section B. Monthly Data by Province — Concluded	
20. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month Expressed as a Percentage of Total Claimants by Province, 1954-1958	37
21. Fishing Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month of the Seasonal Benefit Period, Commencing December 1957	38
PART III. APPENDICES	
A. Glossary of Terms	40
B. Comment on the Terms-Claimants, Beneficiaries and Registrations at N.E.S. Offices	43
C. Summary of Unemployment Insurance Act	44
D. Fishing Benefit	47
E. Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans	48
F. Schedules of Contribution and Benefit Rates and Major Amendments Over the Period 1954-1958	49
G. Administrative Procedures from which the Statistics are Derived	50

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1954-1958

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The Canadian economy underwent significant development during the period under review despite the recessionary tendencies prevalent during three of the five years. The index of industrial production rose from a low of 121.9 at the commencement of the period to a high of 163.8 in November 1956. The number of paid workers which had declined slightly from 1953 increased substantially from an average of 3,976,000 in 1954 to 4,405,000 for 1956, and the number of persons without jobs and seeking work averaged 180,000 in 1956 compared to 235,000 for 1954.

A cyclical downturn in industrial activity, commencing in 1957, was reflected in the index of industrial production which, at the end of 1957, had fallen by about 13 per cent from the high in November 1956. The number of paid workers de-

clined by five per cent from November 1956 to March 1957, but on the average, paid workers in 1957 were three per cent above 1956 with a further gain of 1.0 per cent in 1958 over 1957. An expansion in the labour force was associated with a high level of immigration in 1957 and unemployment rose substantially as the number of persons without jobs and seeking work averaged 257,000 in 1957 and 405,000 in 1958.

Developments which marked this period brought about changes in the composition of the labour force. The exceptionally strong demand for manpower during 1955 and 1956 attracted into employment many persons who formerly had not been seeking work, as for example, married women and retired persons.

Analysis of Claims and Benefit

Changes at the National Level

Workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act increased from 3,231,000 in 1954 to 4,059,000 or by 26 per cent during the five years under review. The most marked expansion occurred in 1956 when the yearly average was almost half a million above the average for 1955. The next largest increase occurred in 1958 over 1957 and constituted about 250,000 persons.

While the average number of insured workers increased each year, the level of claims varied with the fluctuations in economic activity. The 1954 claim load totalled 2,102,000 but the 1955 volume was 170,000 less and a further decline of 300,000 occurred in 1956. Claims in 1957 rose by more than 700,000 and a further increase of 400,000 was shown in 1958. The level of claims in 1958 was almost one-third above that for 1954.

The number of claims filed per 100 insured persons increased only slightly over the period, from 65 in 1954 to 69 in 1958.

The month-end count of claimants increased from an average of 357,000 in 1954 to 552,000 in 1958 or by 55 per cent. Claimants as a per cent of insured persons constituted 11 per cent in 1954 and 14 per cent in 1958.

The failure rate on initial claims was 12 per cent in 1954, increasing to 15 per cent in 1955 and remaining at that level throughout the balance of

the period, despite the conditions of reduced employment which prevailed during much of 1957 and 1958.

Benefit payments increased markedly during 1957 and 1958, the overall increase from 1954 to 1958 being in excess of 100 per cent. In addition to the generally higher levels of unemployment in 1957 and 1958, certain other factors have contributed to the very large increase in benefit payments. First of all, the benefit rates under the 1955 Act are considerably higher than they were under the 1940 Act.1 Then, prior to December 1957, seasonal benefit payments were made in respect of unemployment occurring during a 15 week period only, from January 1 to mid-April. Following the November 1957 amendment, this period was increased to 24 weeks, from the first of December to mid-May. In May 1958 a temporary extension allowed seasonal benefit payments to be made in respect of unemployment occurring up to June 28.2 A third factor stems from the particular character of the 1957-58 recession which had considerable impact on workers in durable goods industries, many of whom would have qualified for the maximum duration and rate.

¹ Under the 1940 Act, the maximum weekly rates in 1954 were \$17.10, where no dependent was claimed and \$24.00 for those with a dependent, whereas in the 1955 schedule, three of the nine classes were above these levels; \$19.00, \$21.00 and \$23.00 applied to persons having no dependent and \$26.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00 for persons with a dependent.

² The effect of this extension is clearly evident in Table 9.

Geographical Variations in Claims and Benefit

The fluctuations in the economy over the period had varying impact on the level of claims and benefit, for the different regions, as the following table illustrates:

In the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, the increment in the total claims filed is almost double that for the insured persons. In the other areas, the percentage increase is virtually the same for the two series. Claims per 100 insured persons were thus substantially higher and the 1958 over 1954 increment considerably greater for the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia than elsewhere in Canada.

Percentage Change in 1958 Over 1954, by Region

	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Yanna dan marakina	+ 25	+24	+27	+ 25	+ 24
Insured population	+ 49	+28	+30	+ 24	+ 44
Claimants at month-end (annual average)	+ 82	+49	+45	+ 50	+ 75
Weeks compensated	+107	+68	+69	+ 73	+ 96
Amount of benefit paid	+125	+99	+94	+102	+135
Average weekly rate	+ 8	+18	+15	+ 17	+ 20
		Claims p	er 100 insure	d persons	
1954	91	72	57	53	73
1958	108	74	58	53	85

Consideration of influences underlying these variations involves, in the first place, careful attention to concepts. The number of claims filed must not be confused with the number of persons filing claims. Identification of claims as "initial" and "renewal" is simply a device to differentiate between claims requiring computation of benefit rights (initial claims) and those for whom benefit rights are already in existence (renewal claims). These are the sole differences between the two kinds of claims. The maximum life-span of a benefit period is one year, i.e., rights once set up may be drawn upon throughout the subsequent 12 months provided they are not all used up. Hence, only those persons exhausting their benefit rights before the 12 months have passed would file a second initial claim within a 12 month period.1 This is not the case, however, with renewal claims. A renewal claim is taken during the currency of a benefit period when a claimant reports to a local office after a lapse of at least two report days. A claimant's unemployment register is removed from the "live file" after he has failed to report on two

consecutive report days and the renewal claim constitutes a request to re-activate that document, the claimant having indicated an intent to again claim. One person may file several renewal claims over the year.

In general, the number of initial and renewal claims filed during a month may be interpreted as the number of new cases of recorded unemployment during that period. At certain times of the year, and in particular during the late fall and winter months, a significant proportion of initial claims may be filed by persons whose benefit periods have just terminated with no actual break in unemployment. To the extent that this occurrs in any one month, the total of initial and renewal claims would overstate the number of new cases.

Geographical variations in the relative importance of seasonal benefit play a significant role in the increase in payments in 1958 over 1954. The extension of coverage to fishermen², affecting chiefly the Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, account to some extent for the very large percentage increase in those two areas.

¹ During the calendar year 1957, the number of persons establishing a second benefit period constituted less than two per cent of all persons establishing the right to benefit. See "Annual Report on Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act, Calendar Year 1957, D.B.S.

² Fishing contributions became payable on April 1, 1957 but could not be counted for benefit prior to December 1, 1957.

Seasonal Benefit

Information on the impact of seasonal benefit is provided in Tables 13 to 21. Data prior to December 1955 reflect the operation of the 1940 Act. Examination of Table 14 and chart 5 points up the increasing importance of claims processed under these terms. One indication of this growth can be seen from the percentages shown in Table 14. In December 1954, 28 per cent of initial claims processed were considered for seasonal benefit and in December 1958 this proportion was 56 per cent.

Part of this increase can be attributed to the change in legislation whereby seasonal benefit was payable the first of December (effective in 1957) and also to fishing claimants of whom the great majority are eligible only for seasonal benefit. Another very important factor stems from the application of section 45(2) of the 1955 Act on persons with persistent claim records. For persons classed as "repeater claimants" section 45(2) restricts the degree to which contributions may be used a second time as qualifying credits. Section 45(2) of the Act applies to all persons for whom a previous benefit period (either regular or seasonal) was established within the two-year period preceding the current claim. Some examples will illustrate the operation of this section:

Claimant A had no previous benefit period within the last two years. To qualify for regular benefit he is required to prove 30 contribution weeks in two years, of which eight must be shown in the year immediately preceding the claim.

1 Section 45 of the Act reads:

Claimant B had a previous benefit period 18 months ago. He also must prove the 30 and 8 weeks requirements. However, 24° of the 30 contribution weeks must occur since the commencement date of that previous benefit period 18 months ago.

Claimant C had a previous benefit period 10 months ago. He must prove the 30-week requirement, but in this case, the 24 weeks must have been accumulated within the last year. The eight week test is automatic upon the fulfillment of the 24-week test.

Failures resulting from these tests during December to mid-May are considered for seasonal benefit. The contribution record since the preceding March 31 will be examined first and if at least 15 contribution weeks are shown, a seasonal benefit period class A will be established. Failing this, the benefit record will be examined and if a regular benefit period is shown as terminated since the previous mid-May, then eligibility will be established under class B.

If it were assumed that all three examples cited above were failures for regular benefit and that this occurred during the months when seasonal benefit was operative, the following adjudications are possible:

Claimant A could qualify under class A provided he had at least 15 contribution weeks since the preceding March 31. He would not be eligible under class B.

Claimants B and C would be tested first for the 15 contribution weeks since the preceding March 31 and failing that, they could qualify under class B provided the termination date of their previous benefit periods was subsequent to the preceding May 15. In the case of claimant C there is a very strong probability that the termination date would be within the required interval, but for B the probability is less.

From these examples it will be seen that ability to qualify on a subsequent claim within a two-year period is affected by the previous claim, either regular or seasonal. Thus, in December 1958 the proportion of initial claims considered under the seasonal benefit provisions reached an all-time

⁽¹⁾ A benefit period in respect of an insured person is established when, upon making a claim for benefit, he proves:

⁽a) that within the period of 104 weeks immediately preceding the most recent Sunday before the day on which he makes the claim he had at least 30 contribution weeks, and

⁽b) that at least 8 of the contribution weeks referred to in paragraph (a) were

⁽i) in the period of fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the most recent Sunday before the day on which he makes the claim, or

⁽ii) in the period since the commencement of the immediately preceding benefit period, if any, whichever is the shorter period.

⁽²⁾ If an insured person, within the period specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) had established a previous benefit period, then the subsequent benefit period is not established unless he proves that at least twenty-four of the contribution weeks referred to in the said paragraph (a) were

⁽a) in the period of 52 weeks immediately preceding the most recent Sunday before the day on which he makes the claim, or

⁽b) in the period since the commencement of the immediately preceding benefit period, whichever is the longer period.

² Only the 24 weeks count in calculating the duration formula, the remaining contribution weeks within the two years having been used to calculate the previous benefit rights may not be used a second time.

³ Regulations provide for cancellation of a benefit period in respect of which benefit has not been paid. An appeal on the part of a claimant against the non-establishment of a subsequent benefit period due to non-fulfilment of the qualifying conditions is regarded as a request for cancellation.

high of 56 per cent. This can be attributed, in the first instance, to the generally lower level of employment during the previous months. It is associated also with the high claim level during the previous winter and the temporary extension of the seasonal benefit period to June 28, 1958. Under the impact of this combination of circumstances, a proportionately higher number of claimants was unable to fulfil the contribution requirements under section 45(2).

December 1955 also showed a very high proportion of claims (50 per cent) considered under the seasonal benefit terms. This represented inability on the part of repeater-claimants to meet the requirements under section 45(2) of the Act as effective on October 2, 1955. When the 1955 Act was first in operation, section 45(2) stipulated that for subsequent claims filed within a two-year period, the whole 30 weeks were required within the months elapsing between the commencement date of the previous benefit period and the following claim, or within the preceding 12 months, whichever was the longer period. The application of this section of the Act resulted in a sharp rise in

the failures, as shown on Table 6. On September 30 of the following year this requirement was reduced to 24 weeks.

With the complete integration of regular and seasonal benefit under the 1955 Act and the abolition of the additional contribution which formerly provided the main source of these payments, it was no longer necessary to maintain separate records of payments. For that reason, monthly data¹ covering payments under the seasonal benefit provisions are not available.

¹ Seasonal benefit payments for the entire seasonal benefit period are available in the Annual Report on Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the U.I. Act, D.B.S. According to these publications, seasonal benefit payments for periods covered by this report are as follows:

					Million dollars
1953 - 54	period	January	1 - April 15		14
1954 - 55	- 66	6.6	6.6		29
1955 - 56	6.6	6.6	" 21		38
1956 - 57	6.6	Decembe	er 31 - April	20	30
1957 - 58	16	4.6	1 - June	28	108 (preliminary estimate)

Summary Table of Unemployment Insurance Activities

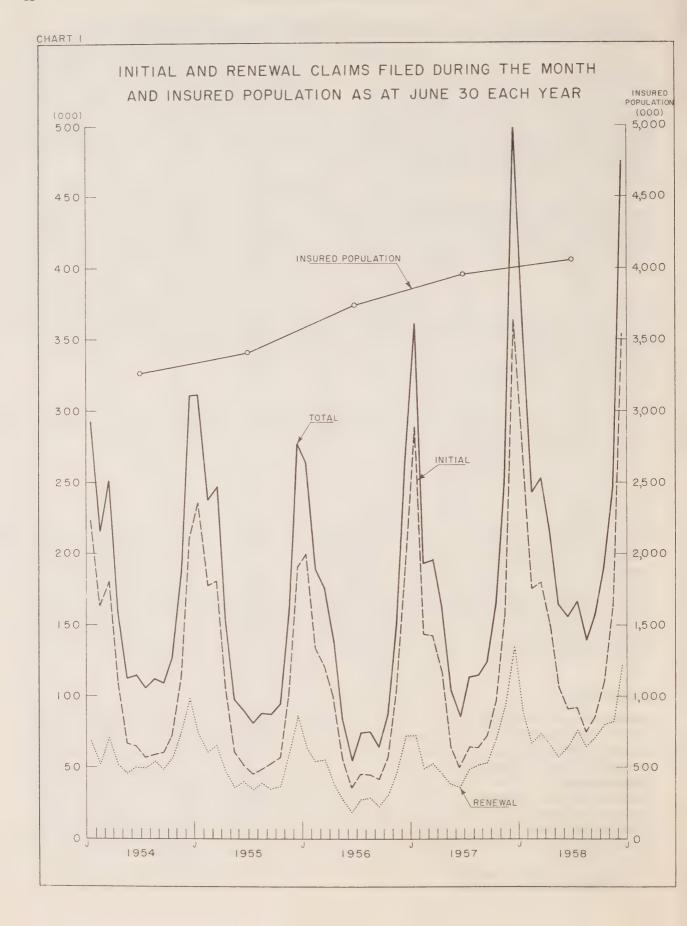
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousands1	I	
Canada:					
Insured population (at book renewal)	3, 231	3, 257	3, 726	3, 807	4, 059
Initial and renewal claims	2, 102	1, 930	1,625	2, 373	2, 781
Claimants at month-end ²	357	319	272	380	552
Benefit periods not established	163	192	168	235	281
Beneficiaries	270	261	218	295	460
Weeks compensated, including partial	13, 124	12, 389	11, 177	14, 572	23, 152
Amount of benefit paid\$	241, 113	229, 124	210, 330	305, 076	492, 901
Average weekly benefit rate\$	18. 38	18. 49	18.82	20.94	21. 29
Failures per 100 initial claims processed	12	15	15	15	15
Atlantic provinces:					
Insured population (at book renewal)	263	256	324	311	329
Initial and renewal claims	239	241	215	296	355
Claimants at month-end ²	44	42	41	55	80
Benefit periods not established	23	29	30	38	41
Beneficiaries	31	35	32	44	65
Weeks compensated, including partial	1, 583	1,569	1.661	2, 152	3, 281
Amount of benefit paid\$	29,696	29, 922	30, 943	43, 945	66, 900
Average weekly benefit rate\$	18. 83	19. 07	18- 63	20. 42	20. 39
Failures per 100 initial claims processed	13	17	18	18	15

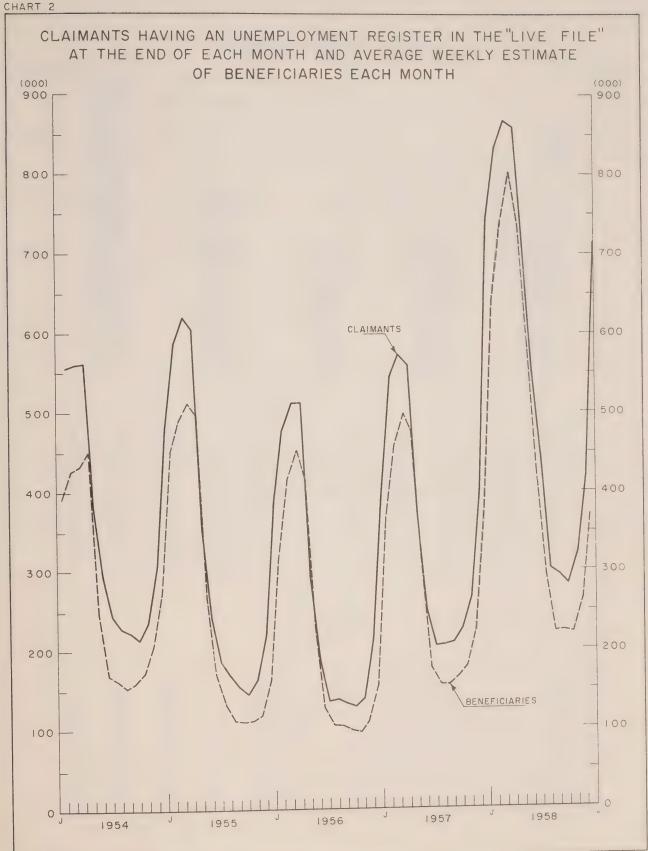
¹ Applicable to first 7 items only. ² Average of 12 month-end totals.

Summary Table of Unemployment Insurance Activities - Concluded

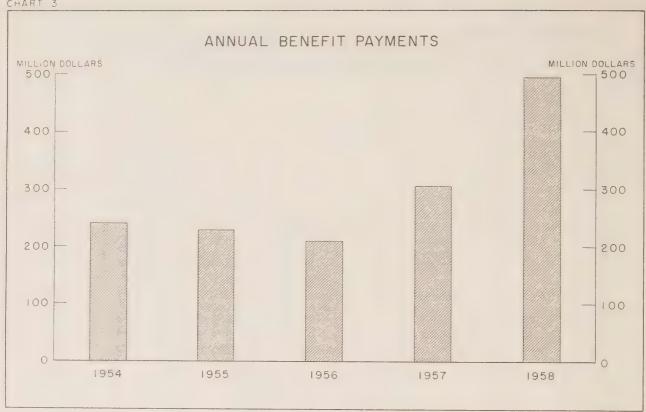
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
		th	nousands1		
Quebec:	1				
Insured population (at book renewal)	922	921	1,047	1,025	1, 145
Initial and renewal claims	664	613	529	740	851
Claimants at month-end ²	118	106	92	122	176
Benefit periods not established	49	59	57	75	83
Beneficiaries	89	86	76	95	148
Weeks compensated, including partial	4, 441	4, 179	3, 844	4, 694	7, 462
Amount of benefit paid\$	79, 727	76, 304	73, 109	98, 262	158, 367
Average weekly benefit rate\$	17. 96	18. 26	19. 02	20. 93	21. 22
Failures per 100 initial claims processed	11	14	15	15	14
Ontario:					
	1, 298	1, 323	1, 478	1,559	1,652
Insured population (at book renewal) Initial and renewal claims	740	628	529	788	960
Claimants at month-end ²	119	100	79	119	173
Benefit periods not established	53	57	48	69	90
Beneficiaries	91	80	63	91	144
Weeks compensated, including partial	4, 296	3, 852	3, 203	4.517	7, 24
Amount of benefit paid\$	79, 894	71, 098	60, 161	94, 238	154, 60
Amount of benefit paid	18. 60	18. 46	18.79	20.87	21. 3
	12	14	13	14	1
Failures per 100 initial claims processed	12				
Prairie Provinces:					
Insured population (at book renewal)	441	447	502	525	55
Initial and renewal claims	234	241	180	265	29
Claimants at month-end ²	40	41	33	42	6
Benefit periods not established	20	25	17	25	2
Beneficiaries	32	35	27	33	5
Weeks compensated, including partial	1, 446	1, 603	1,429	1, 628	2, 50
Amount of benefit paid\$	26, 361	29, 674	26, 687	34, 252	53, 20
Average weekly benefit rate\$	18. 24	18. 52	18. 68	21.03	21. 2
Failures per 100 initial claims processed	12	15	13	13	1
British Columbia:					
	307	310	375	387	38
Insured population (at book renewal)	225	207	172	284	32
Initial and renewal claims	36	31	26	43	6
Claimants at month-end ²	18	21	16	28	3
Benefit periods not established	27	25	20	32	5
Beneficiaries	1,357	1, 186	1,040	1, 581	2, 66
Weeks compensated, including partial	25, 435	22, 141	19, 430	34, 379	59, 82
Amount of benefit paid\$	18. 72	18. 66	18.68	21. 75	22. 4
Average weekly benefit rate\$ Failures per 100 initial claims processed	13	16	15	15	1

¹ Applicable to first 7 items only. ² Average of 12 month-end totals.









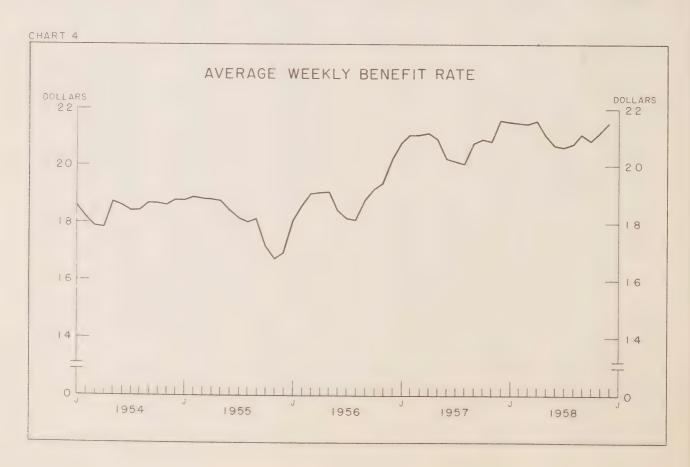


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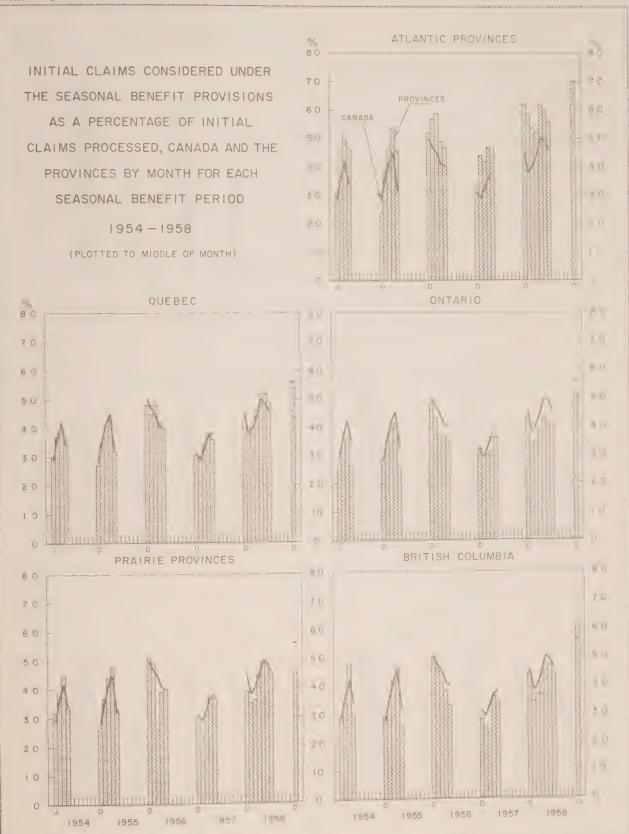
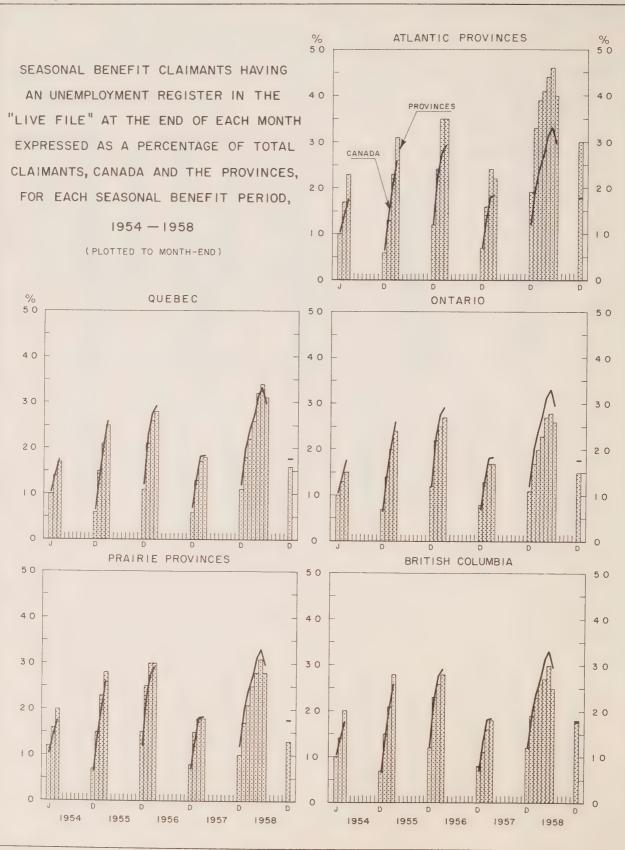


CHART-6



PART I REGULAR AND SEASONAL BENEFIT INTEGRATED



Section A. Monthly Data for Canada

TABLE 1. Estimates of the Insured Population Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, by Month, 1954 - 1958

Last working day of	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousands		The second secon
January February March April May June July August September October November December	3, 330 3, 310 3, 231 3, 250 3, 239 3, 270 3, 272 3, 282 3, 284 3, 276 3, 342 3, 441	3, 452 3, 477 3, 471 3, 262 3, 257 3, 405 3, 412 3, 456 3, 457 3, 469 3, 517 3, 600	3, 613 3, 666 3, 675 3, 600 3, 726 3, 744 3, 785 3, 788 3, 788 3, 785 3, 808 3, 875 3, 929	3,982 3,987 3,963 3,807 3,902 3,965 3,998 3,996 3,989 4,037 4,236	4,208 4,216 4,205 4,107 4,059 4,055 3,931 3,919 3,907 3,901 3,972 4,177

TABLE 2. Number of Initial and Ren wal Claims Filed in Local Offices, by Month, 1954-1958

Month and type of claim	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Total	2,102	1,930	1, 625	2,373	2,781
January February March April May June July August September October November December	293 216 251 160 113 115 106 113 110 128 188	311 239 247 156 98 90 82 89 88 95 160 277	264 189 176 139 84 55 74 75 65 88 151	361 193 195 164 104 86 114 115 125 167 249 499	367 244 253 218 165 156 167 140 158 191 247 475
December			4 400	1 696	1, 861
Initial claims January February March April May June July August September October November December	1, 383 224 164 181 109 67 65 57 59 60 72 114 211	1,312 236 178 181 107 61 51 46 49 52 57 101 191	1,136 200 135 122 100 56 36 46 45 42 57 104 194	1,626 289 144 143 117 65 50 65 64 72 97 156 364	277 176 180 150 107 91 91 75 86 111 164 354
Renewal claims	719	618	489	747	919
January February March April May June July August September October November December	69 52 70 51 46 50 50 54 49 56 74	75 61 66 48 37 40 35 39 35 37 59	64 54 55 39 28 19 28 29 23 31 47	72 49 522 46 39 37 49 51 53 70 93	90 68 74 67 58 65 76 65 71 80 82

TABLE 3. Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month, by Sex, 1954-1958

Month and sex	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousands		
Both sexes ¹	357	319	272	380	552
January	556	587	477	546	835
February	559	620	511	572	869
March	561	605	511	559	860
April	379	354	292	374	722
May	293	241	189	250	551
June	245	186	136	205	445
July	228	168	138	206	301
August	223	153	132	209	295
September	214	145	128	227	283
October	236	163	139	268	
November	307	220	215	403	324
December	479	388	398	744	419 715
Male ¹	280	246	205	297	425
January	457	476	382	444	679
February	460	509	413	468	711
March	467	499	415	458	699
April	307	284	228	301	571
May	220	176	132	184	409
June	177	126	82	140	315
July	163	108	82	139	205
August	163	101	83	147	209
September	156	96	81	163	197
October	172	109	88	198	227
November	235	162	156	314	312
December	384	307	315	605	565
Female ¹	77	73	67	83	127
January	99	110	95	102	156
February	99	111	98	105	158
March	95	106	96	101	160
April	72	70	64	73	151
May	73	64	57	66	142
June	68	61	54	64	131
July	66	60	56	67	95
August	60	52	50	62	86
September	59	49	47	63	86
October	64	54	51	70	97
November	72	58	60	90	107
December	96	81	83	139	201

¹ Average of month-end data.

TABLE 4. Claimants: Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on Specified Dates, Showing Number of Weeks Continuously on the Register, by Sex, 1954-1958

Year, month and sex	Total	Duration on the register (weeks)						
rear, month and sex	Total	2 or less	3 - 4	5-8	9-12	13 and over		
		i i	thous	ands				
1954 - March T M F	512	117	61	94	90	150		
	431	99	52	80	76	124		
	81	18	9	14	14	26		
June T M F	199	53	23	33	25	65		
	147	40	17	24	19	47		
	52	13	6	9	6	18		
September T M F	187	62	24	33	20	48		
	138	47	19	25	14	33		
	49	15	5	8	6	15		
December T M F	432	184	72	75	39	62		
	353	155	62	62	30	44		
	79	29	10	13	9	18		
1955 - March T M F	563	106	59	104	107	187		
	469	89	50	88	89	153		
	94	17	9	16	18	34		
June T	157	42	17	25	19	54		
M	107	29	12	16	13	37		
F	50	13	5	9	6	17		
September T	130	47	16	18	12	37		
M	86	34	11	11	7	23		
F	44	13	5	7	5	14		
December T	388	204	62	53	24	45		
M	307	170	51	42	16	28		
F	81	34	11	11	8	17		
1956-March T M F	511	106	48	85	96	176		
	415	88	40	70	78	139		
	96	18	8	15	18	37		
June T M F	136	34	14	20	18	50		
	82	19	8	12	12	31		
	54	15	6	8	6	19		
September T	128	45	15	20	12	36		
M	81	31	10	13	6	20		
F	47	14	5	7	6	16		
December T M F	398	196	73	62	24	43		
	315	163	62	49	16	25		
	83	33	11	13	8	18		
1957-March T M F	559	116	55	93	107	187		
	458	96	46	77	88	150		
	101	20	9	16	19	37		
June T	205	57	21	32	25	69		
M	140	40	14	21	18	47		
F	64	17	7	11	7	22		
September $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	227	82	28	40	22	54		
	163	64	21	30	14	34		
	63	18	7	10	8	20		
December T M F	744	319	154	126	58	87		
	605	267	129	104	46	59		
	139	52	25	22	12	28		
1958 - March T	860	140	65	120	147	387		
	699	114	53	96	118	318		
	160	26	12	24	29	69		
June T	445	86	34	49	42	233		
M	315	63	24	33	29	165		
F	131	23	10	16	13	68		
September $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	283 197 86			Not available				
December T M F	715 565 150							

¹ Prior to December, 1955, excludes temporary lay-off and short-time claimants.

TABLE 5. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Month, 1954-1958

_		1954			1077			
			1954		1955			
No.	Type of claim and month	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	
				thous	sands			
	Initial claims							
1	Total	1,387	1,123	264	1, 292	1, 001	291	
2	January	233	203	29	237	202	35	
3	February	188	160	28	202	168	34	
4	March	183	158	25	187	163	25	
5	April	125	104	21	124	103	22	
6	May	79	56	23	70	49	21	
7	June	67	50	17	51	36	15	
8	July	57	40	17	43	27	16	
9	August	60	43	17	53	35	18	
10	September	62	46	16	52	36	16	
11	October	67	49	18	55	30	25	
12	November	101	75	26	80	42	38	
13	December	165	140	26	136	110	26	
	Renewal claims							
14	Total	716	673	43	618	577	41	
15	January	73	70	3	81	77	4	
16	February	53	50	3	60	56	4	
17	March	70	66	4	67	64	3	
18	April	54	51	3	51	49	3	
19	May	47	44	3	38	35	3	
20	June	50	47	3	37	35	3	
21	July	49	44	5	37	32	5	
22	August	54	49	5	40	36	5	
23	September	48	45	3	35	32	3	
24	October	55	51	4	35	33	3	
25	November	69	65	4	54	50	3	
26	December	95	91	4	81	77	3	

TABLE 5. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Month, 1954-1958

1056						1050			
1956				1957		1958			
Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	No.
				thousands	-				
1, 126	866	260	1, 583	1, 232	351	1, 892	1,504	388	1
225	190	35	291	252	39	351	301	50	2
151	123	28	192	155	36	192	164	28	3
128	106	22	143	120	23	178	156	23	4
117	96	21	133	109	24	167	144	23	5
70	44	26	79	51	29	115	97	18	6
40	25	15	53	35	18	91	76	15	7
40	25	15	60	41	19	99	68	31	8
48	32	16	64	45	19	75	49	25	9
41	27	14	71	50	20	83	53	30	10
55	36	19	87	58	29	105	63	42	11
79	53	26	131	87	44	124	79	45	12
132	110	23	279	229	50	312	254	58	13
		04	70.0	694	42	924	878	46	14
492	461	31	736	74	3		99	3	
72	68	3	77		3		65	3	
53	50	3	48		3				17
55	51				3				18
45	42								
30									20
19	18								20
27	25	2							3 22
30	28	2							23
22	20	2	51			68			5 24
29	27	2	65			80			
42	39	3	86	82	4	1 78			4 25
67	64	3	131	128	4	119	115		4 26

TABLE 6. Benefit Periods Not Established, and Failures per 100 Initial Claims Processed
Each Month, 1954-1958

Each	Month, 1	904-18	908					
		195	4		1955			
Month	Benefi period not estab- lished		I	Failure rate	Benefir period not estab- lished		Failure rate	
	000's				000's			
Total		163		12		192	15	
January		20		9		25	10	
February		18		9		22	11	
March		14		7		14	7	
April		13		10		13	10	
May		16		24		13	20	
June		10		15		9	17	
July		9		15		10	22	
August	9			14		10 19		
September	9			15		9	17	
October		11		17		19	35	
November		18		18		32	40	
December		17		10		18	13	
	19	56		19	57	19	58	
	Benefit period not estab- lished	Failur rate	re	Benefit period not estab- lished	Failure rate	Benefit period not estab- lished	Failure rate	
	000's			000's		000's		
Total	168		15	235	15	281	15	
January	25		11	27	9	39	11	
February	17		11	20	11	19	10	
March	11		8	11	8	14	8	
April	12		10	14	11	14	8	
May	19		27	20	25	9	8	
June	9		24	11	21	7	8	
July	10		25	11	19	22	23	
August	11		23	11	18	18	25	
September	9		22	12	18	22	26	
October	12		22	21	24	32	31	
November	19		24	36	27	37	30	
December	14		10	41	15	48	15	

TABLE 7. Estimates of the Number of Beneficiaries, by Month, 1954 - 1958

Month	1954	1954 1955		1957	1958
			thousands		
January	391	450	313	365	640
February	427	490	416	458	736
March	432	513	452	498	802
April	450	497	415	478	735
May	246	269	229	313	583
June	169	170	128	177	425
July	163	132	104	156	295
August	153	111	103	155	223
September	159	109	99	166	224
October	173	111	96	178	221
November	207	118	109	227	263
December	272	163	155	369	371
Monthly average	270	261	218	295	460

TABLE 8. Benefit Payments by Month, 1954 - 1958

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousandsi		
Total:					
Weeks compensated	13, 124	12, 389	11, 177	14, 572	23, 152
Amount \$	241, 113	229, 124	210, 330	305, 076	492, 901
Aver age weekly rate\$	18. 38	18. 49	18. 82	20.94	21. 29
January:			4 004	1,606	2.815
Weeks compensated	1,354	1,508 28,372	1,364 24,632	33, 439	60,760
Amount\$	25, 150 18.58	18.82	18.06	20.82	21.58
Average weekly rate\$	10.00				
February:	4 004	1,845	1,734	1,831	2,943
Weeks compensated	1,634 29,683	34.897	32, 188	38,603	63,308
Amount\$ Average weekly rate\$	18. 16	18.92	18.57	21.08	21.51
Average weekly rate					
March:	2,077	2, 408	2,008	2,093	3,369
Weeks compensated	37, 189	45,437	38, 167	44, 126	72, 382
Amount\$ Average weekly rate\$		18.87	19.01	21.08	21.48
Average weekly rate					

¹ Refers to weeks compensated and amount, only.

TABLE 8. Benefit Payments by Month, 1954-1958 - Concluded

		1334			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousands1		
April:					
Weeks compensated	1,670	1,791	1,744	1,912	3,088
Amount \$	29,837	33,775	33, 202	40, 393	66,679
Average weekly rate\$	17.87	18. 85	19.04	21.13	21.59
May:					
Weeks compensated	1,127	1,065	1,005	1,253	2,448
Amount\$	21, 131	20,017	19, 155	26, 270	51,653
Average weekly rate\$	18.75	18.80	19.05	20.96	21.10
June:					
Weeks compensated	844	685	538	709	1,785
Amount\$	15,719	12,639	9,931	14, 356	36,992
Average weekly rate\$	18.63	18.45	18.46	20. 24	20.72
July:					
Weeks compensated	690	493	437	686	1, 297
Amount\$	12,720	8,940	7,928	13,800	26,815
Average weekly rate\$	18.44	18.13	18.15	20.12	20.67
August:					
Weeks compensated	653	484	452	651	937
Amount\$	12,063	8,727	8,171	13,033	19,491
Average weekly rate\$	18.46	18.01	18.09	2,001	20.79
September:					
Weeks compensated	662	451	377	664	941
Amount \$	12, 395	8,179	7,088	13,810	19,854
Average weekly rate\$	18.72	18.14	18.82	20.80	21.10
October:					
Weeks compensated	630	438	420	781	971
Amount\$	11,779	7,536	8,066	16,332	20, 273
Average weekly rate\$	18.70	17. 20	19. 20	20.91	20.88
November:					
Weeks compensated	752	517	478	910	998
Amount\$	14,019	8,661	9, 275	18, 989	21, 135
Average weekly rate\$	18.64	16.76	19.39	20.87	21. 19
December.					
Weeks compensated	1,032	703	620	1,476	1,559
Amount \$	19,427	11,943	12,528	31,927	33,559
Average weekly rate\$	18.83	16.98	20. 21	21.63	21.53

¹ Refers to weeks compensated and amount, only.

SECTION B: ANNUAL DATA BY PROVINCE

TABLE 9. Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Filed in Local Offices, by Province, 1954-1958

Type of claim and province	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		
	thousands						
Total claims			1	1			
Canada	2, 102	1, 930	1, 625	2, 373	2, 781		
Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	239 664 740 234 225	241 613 628 241 207	215 529 529 180 172	296 740 788 265 284	355 851 960 291 324		
Initial claims							
Canada	1, 383	1, 312	1, 136	1, 626	1, 861		
Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	171 447 457 165 143	176 422 409 173 132	160 375 349 134 118	219 511 518 192 186	257 581 607 210 207		
Renewal claims							
Canada	719	618	489	747	919		
Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	68 217 283 69 82	65 191 219 68 75	55 154 180 46 54	77 229 270 73 98	98 270 353 81 117		

¹ In this and subsequent tables provincial data are grouped.

TABLE 10. Claimants¹ Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of the Month, by Province and Sex, 1954-1958

Last working Day of the Month, by Flovince and Son, 2001								
Sex and area	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958			
			thousands					
Total claimants	357	319	272	380	552			
Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	44 118 119 40 36	42 106 100 41 31	41 92 79 33 26	55 122 119 42 43	176 173 60 63			
Males Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	280 39 90 90 31 29	246 37 82 73 32 23	205 36 70 55 25 19	297 48 96 86 33 34	425 70 137 123 46 49			
Females Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	77 5 27 29 8 7	73 5 24 27 9	67 5 22 24 8 7	83 6 26 33 9 9	127 10 39 50 14 14			

¹ annual average of month-end data.

TABLE 11. Percentage of Claimants Classed as Postal, for Specified Dates, by Province and Sex, 1954-1958

	Year and province		March 31	
vo.	Tom and province	Total	Male	Female
1	1954	37.1	40.6	20.
2	Atlantic Provinces	62, 2	63.9	44.
3	Quebec	40.4	44.5	18.
5	Ontario Prairie Provinces	23.7 36.0	25.7 40.0	16.
6	British Columbia	29.9	31.8	18. 22.
7	1955	37.8	41.3	21.
8	Atlantic Provinces	63.6	65.5	46.
9	Quebec Ontario	41.4	45.4	20.
1	Prairie Provinces	36.6	25.8 39.8	16. 21.
2	British Columbia	31.8	33.7	25.
3	1956	42.7	46.9	24.
1	Atlantic Provinces	68.6	70.8	49.
3	Quebec Ontario	44.4	48.3	22.
7	Prairie Provinces	40.0	44.8	20. 21.
3	British Columbia	35.9	39.0	27.
- 1	1957	43.0	46.9	25.
	Atlantic Provinces	69.1	71.2	49.
	Quebec Ontario	47. 4 25. 3	51.2	26.
3	Prairie Provinces	41.0	27. 2 45. 2	19. 21.
	British Columbia	34.6	36.5	28.
- 1	1958	41.9	45.4	26.
	Atlantic Provinces	70.4	72.7	50.
	Quebec Ontario	44.7	48.5	25.
	Prairie Provinces	26.7 42.0	28.0	22.
)	British Columbia	33.0	46.2 33.9	22. 29.

TABLE 12. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Province, 1954-1958

-	- 100 To							
	The of alain and access		1954			1955		
No.	Type of claim and province	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	
	Initial claims			thous	ands			
1 2 3 4 5 6	Canada Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	1,387 174 449 457 165 143	1,123 140 367 373 130 113	264 34 82 84 35 30	1,292 169 419 406 165 131	1,001 129 328 318 126 99	291 40 91 88 39 32	
7 8 9 10 11 12	Renewal claims Canada Atlantic Provinces Quebec Ontario Prairie Provinces British Columbia	716 68 216 281 70 81	673 64 202 267 65 75	43 4 14 14 5 6	618 65 191 219 68 75	577 61 178 205 64 70	41 4 13 14 4 5	

TABLE 11. Percentage of Claimants Classed as Postal, for Specified Dates, by Province and Sex, 1954-1958

	June 30		S	eptember 30]	December 31		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	No.
24.4 46.3 24.2 17.5 27.7	27. 4 48. 1 28. 2 19. 0 31. 2	16.4 34.8 15.8 13.7	21.9 38.4 20.6 18.9	23.4 39.2 21.9 20.0	18.0 34.1 17.9 15.8	28.8 56.2 26.9 20.1	31.3 57.3 29.9 21.7	18.8 47.6 16.6 14.5	1 2 3 4 5
25. 1	31. 2 27. 1	17.7 18.9	24. 2 18. 6	27. 8 18. 8	17.0	33. 0 27. 6	36. 1 28. 1	18. 2 25. 3	6
45. 0 25. 9 19. 5 31. 8 24. 9	46.7 30.0 21.3 37.5 26.5	35.3 18.2 16.3 19.6 21.7	41.7 21.5 20.7 23.6 24.9	26.3 42.9 22.8 22.1 25.0 27.6	20.2 36.0 19.3 18.0 21.1 20.1	32.8 61.8 29.4 22.4 36.4 33.0	35.3 63.6 31.8 23.6 39.5 33.5	23. 4 48. 6 21. 4 18. 7 21. 7 30. 5	8 9 10 11 12
32.8 52.3 34.7 21.6 37.0 26.8	39.1 54.8 42.3 22.8 47.5 28.4	23.2 41.6 22.2 20.2 23.4 24.8	26.3 42.9 26.1 21.5 28.5 24.6	27.9 44.4 28.5 21.8 33.5 24.8	23.6 37.9 23.2 20.8 23.8 24.4	35.0 64.4 32.6 22.9 37.9 32.9	37.7 65.9 35.3 23.9 41.2 33.7	24.9 52.4 23.5 19.9 22.2 29.0	17
31.0 52.0 34.4 19.8 36.2 26.0	34.6 54.2 38.8 20.1 42.6 27.1	23.3 40.3 24.7 19.4 23.2 23.4	27. 2 47. 4 30. 5 20. 1 29. 6 24. 0	28.2 49.4 32.5 19.6 33.0 24.6	24.3 38.2 26.0 21.3 23.6 22.6	37.6 69.4 37.5 24.5 40.3 32.4	40.4 71.1 41.0 25.4 43.3 33.2	25.3 53.1 23.2 21.6 24.3 28.3	19 20 21 22 23 24
34.4 54.9 36.3 24.7 38.3 29.3	37.7 56.5 41.0 24.9 44.3 30.1	26.5 46.1 24.8 24.4 25.4 26.8	27.4 38.6 26.9 23.9 32.0 25.5	28.1 38.3 28.3 22.6 38.0 26.3	25.9 39.9 23.6 26.5 22.8 23.8	38.6 68.9 36.5 26.6 41.6 34.7	41.3 71.1 39.7 26.9 45.0 35.9	28.3 52.7 24.6 25.7 27.1 30.6	25 26 27 28 29 30

TABLE 12. Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims, by Province, 1954-1958

1956				1957		1958			
Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	Adjudicated	Entitled to benefit	Not entitled to benefit	No.
thousands									
1,126 160 370 349 133 112	866 120 285 272 104 84	260 40 85 77 29 28	1,583 211 501 502 187 183	1, 232 161 392 394 147 139	351 50 109 108 40 44	1,892 264 588 616 211 213	1,504 211 478 487 167 161	388 53 110 129 44 52	1 2 3 4 5 6
492 56 154 181 46 54	461 52 144 171 43 50	31 4 10 10 3 4	736 75 226 267 72 96	694 71 213 253 68 89	42 4 13 14 4 7	924 98 272 354 82 119	878 94 260 336 77 111	46 4 12 18 5 8	7 8 9 10 11 12



PART II
SEASONAL BENEFIT ONLY

SECTION A. MONTHLY DATA FOR CANADA

TABLE 13. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions, 1954-1958

Month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
January February March April	68 69 76 43	89 85 84 40	thousands 105 68 52 46	84 63 52 50	133 77 79 83
May	- 46	67	_ 42	126	56 42 175

TABLE 14. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions as a Percentage of Initial Claims Processed, by Month, 1954-1958

Month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
	percentage					
January February March April May June December	29 37 42 34 — — 28	36 42 45 32 — 50	47 45 41 40 — 31	29 33 37 38 — — 45	38 40 44 50 49 46 56	

TABLE 15. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month, by Sex, 1954-1958

End of month of	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	thousands				
Both sexes					
January February March April May June December	57 80 99 — — — 31	84 131 157 — — 47	109 142 149 — — — 28	73 104 103 — — — 89	168 209 235 227 183 132 127
Males					
January February March April May June December	43 63 80 - - 23	63 103 126 — — — 38	87 114 121 - - 22	56 80 80 - - 72	136 170 191 183 142 97 102
Females					
January February March April May June December	14 18 19 - - 7	20 28 30 - 9	22 28 28 - - - 6	17 23 23 - - - 17	32 39 44 43 41 35 25

TABLE 16. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month Expressed as a Percentage of Total Claimants, by Sex, 1954-1958

Sex and month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
	percentage					
Both sexes						
anuary	10	14	23	13	20	
Pebruary	14	21	28	18	24	
Iarch	18	26	29	18	27	
pril		_		-	31	
lay	-		_		33	
une	_	_	-	-	30	
December	7	12	7	12	18	
Males						
	9	13	23	13	2	
anuary	14	20	28	17	2	
February	17	25	29	18	2	
April				_	3	
May			_	_	3	
June	_			_	3	
December	6	12	7	12	1	
Females						
*	14	18	23	17	2	
January	18	25	29	22	2	
February	20	28	29	23	5	
March	_	_	_	_	2	
April		_		_	2	
May		_	_			
June December	7	11	7	12		

SECTION B. MONTHLY DATA BY PROVINCE

TABLE 17. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions, by Month and Province, 1954-1958

Province and month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		
	thousands						
Atlantic Provinces:							
January	10	12	17	17	33		
February	13	15	17	13	15		
March	13	14	8	9	13		
April	9	8	9	10	14		
May	-	-	-	-	9		
June	-	_	_	-	6		
December	5	7	6	24	38		
Quebec:							
January	22	27	33	25	36		
February	22	27	24	21	24		
March	26	29	21	20	28		
April	17	15	19	18	31		
May			_	-	19		
June	_	_	_	_	15		
December	14	19	11	38	50		
Ontario:							
January	19	27	30	23	35		
February	18	23	16	16	22		
March	19	22	13	13	21		
April	10	9	10	12	20		
May	_	_	_		15		
June					13		
December	15	20	13	35	48		
Prairie Provinces:							
January	9	13	15	11	15		
February	9	12	7	7	9		
March	10	12	6	6	9		
April	5	5	7	6	11		
May			_'	_	7		
June					4		
December	7	12	6	13	16		
British Columbia:							
January	7	10	11	0	1.4		
February	8	7	11 5	8	14		
March	7	7	4	6	7		
April	3	3	3	5 4	7		
May	3	3	3	4	8		
June	_		_	_	6		
December	- 6	_	_	1.5	5		
	О	9	5	15	23		

TABLE 18. Initial Claims Considered Under the Seasonal Benefit Provisions as a Percentage of Initial Claims Processed, by Month and Province, 1954-1958

Province and month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			percentage		
Atlantic Provinces:					
January	31	39	57	44	5
February	46	47	59	42	5
March	52	54	49	47	5
April	47	46	47	47	6
May			_		6
June	_	_	_	-	5
December	24	52	33	62	7
Quebec:					
January	30	35	45	29	3
February	37	41	48	34	4
March	40	43	42	38	4
A pril	36	32	40	36	5
May	_	_	_		5
June	_	_	_	_	4
December	27	48	31	43	5
December					
Ontario:	200	35	43	26	3
January	26		37	31	3
February	33	39		31	3
March	36	41	36	36	4
April	26	26	36	30	4
May	-	-		_	4
June	_	- 10	20	43	5
December	29	49	32	40	
Prairie Provinces:			40	0.4	3
January	32	37	49	24	
February	39	44	26	31	3
March	45	48	39	37	4
April	34	33	40	37	4
May	-	-		-	4
June	_	-	_	_	4
December	27	51	30	39	4
British Columbia:					
January	29	38	46	25	3
February	34	42	41	24	3
March	48	46	38	36	4
April	30	26	33	34	
May	_	_	-	~	4
June	****	_	-	-	
December	29	50	28	44	

TABLE 19. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month, by Province, 1954-1958

Province and month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			thousands		
Atlantic Provinces:					
January	8	10	18	14	44
February	13	19	28	22	53
March	18	25	29	20	55
April	1000	_	one.	_	50
May			-	-	37
June	_	_	_	_	24
December		_	_	19	32
Quebec:					
January	18	27	33	21	45
February	27	43	46	32	60
March	33	53	54	36	73
April	_		_		77
May	_	-	_		63
June	-		_	_	44
December	-	_	_	25	37
Ontario:					
January	16	26	31	21	43
February	20	38	35	27	53
March	25	42	34	26	58
April	-	7.2		20	55
May			_	_	47
June					38
December	-	_	_	26	34
Prairie Provinces:					
January	8	12	17	10	17
February	11	19	21	13	22
March	13	23	20	12	26
April		_	_	12	24
May	_				17
June		_	_	_	11
December	Office	_	_	8	10
Deltich Columbia					
British Columbia:	_				
January	7	9	11	8	19
February	10	12	13	10	22
March	10	14	12	9	23
April	-	_	_	_	21
May	_	-		-	19
June December	_	_	_	_	14
December		_	_	11	14

TABLE 20. Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the "Live File" on the Last Working Day of Each Month Expressed as a Percentage of Total Claimants, by Province, 1954-1958

Province and month	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	[_		percentage		
Atlantic Provinces:					
January	10	13	24	16	3
February	17	23	35	24	3
March	23	31	35	22	4
April	_	01	33	22	4
May				_	
June			_	_	4
December	6	12	7	19	3
Quebec:					
January	10	15	21	13	1
February	14	21	26	17	2
March	17	25	28	18	2
April	_		_	_	3
May	_	_	_	_	3
June					3
December	6	11	6	11	1
December				11	1
Ontario:					
January	10	14	22	13	1
February	13	20	25	17	2
March	15	24	27	17	2
April	-	-			2
May	-	-	-		2
June	-	-	-	-	2
December	7	12	8	11	1
Prairie Provinces:					
January	12	15	25	15	1
February	16	23	30	18	2
March	20	28	30	18	2
April	-	-	-	-	2
May	_	-		-	3
June	_	-	_		2
December	7	15	8	10	1
Pritich Columbia:					
January	10	15	23	11	1
	14	21	26	16	2
February	20	28	28	18	2
March	20		_	_	2
April			_	_	3
May	-		-		2
June	7	12	8	12	1

TABLE 21. Fishing Seasonal Benefit Claimants Having an Unemployment Register in the 'Live File' on the Last Working Day of Each Month of the Seasonal Benefit Period,

Commencing December, 1957

Province	December 31, 1957	January 31, 1958	February 28, 1958	March 31, 1958	April 30, 1958	May 31, 1958	June 30, 1958	December 31, 1958
				thous	ands			
Салада	8. 2	20.0	22. 9	20.1	12.6	6. 6	3.4	16. 9
Atlantic Provinces:	6.0	18.2	18.6	16.5	10.5	5.7	3.1	12.6
Newfoundland	2.1	7.0	8.5	8.0	5.4	3.0	1.2	5. 6
Prince Edward Island	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	_	1.7
Nova Scotia	1.0	4.0	4,9	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.6	2.2
New Brunswick	1.7	3.5	3.4	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.2
Quebec	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	_	0.1
Ontaric	0, 1	0.5	0.5	0.3			_	0.4
Parle Provinces	~~		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	_	_
enmine damba	1.4	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.9

PART III
APPENDICES

Appendix A. Glossary of Terms

Insured population: For purposes of this report, the insured population is defined as the number of persons estimated as currently in contact with the Unemployment Insurance Commission either as contributors or as claimants. The estimates are revised once a year when data from the book renewal are available.

Employed population: The number of persons estimated as currently contributing under the scheme.

Claimant population: The count of persons having an unemployment register in the "live file" at the end of the month. An exception occurrs in the month which serves as a benchmark, i.e., May or June, when the claimant count represents the number of persons reporting to local offices as claimants during the first two weeks of book renewal.

Initial claim: An application for benefit from an insured person for whom there is no benefit period in existence. This category includes both regular and seasonal claims, since it is impossible to determine, at the time of filing a claim, the type of benefit for which the claimant will subsequently qualify. On an initial claim the claimant's contribution history for the two years preceding the claim is examined. This is required in order to test the claimant's attachment to insured employment and thus determine the type of benefit for which he is eligible, if at all. In cases of eligibility, this record is used to calculate the weekly rate of benefit and maximum entitlement for the benefit period. Only one initial claim is required for each benefit period.

Benefit period: A period commencing with the week in which the initial claim is made, provided the qualifying conditions are fulfilled. The maximum length of the benefit period is 52 weeks, in the case of claimants qualifying under the regular terms of the Act. Seasonal benefit periods may be established only from December 1 to mid-May, with a maximum length of 24 weeks. In either case, however, the benefit period terminates with exhaustion of benefit.

Renewal claim: An application for benefit from an insured person during the currency of a benefit period. As in the case of initial claims, this category includes renewal claims from all classes of claimants, i.e., regular, seasonal and fishing.

Initial and renewal claims filed: The number of new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons during a period. However, an initial claim representing a request for re-establishment of a benefit period with no actual interruption in the period on claim would not constitute a new case of

unemployment. To the extent that such claims are filed in any month, these claims overstate the number of new cases.

Revised claims: Those, other than initial or renewal, which must be considered by an insurance officer, e.g., involving dependency, extension of qualifying period, etc. A revised claim is thus an administrative device to initiate action for reconsideration of an existing initial or renewal claim.

Unemployment register: A document prepared when the initial claim is taken and providing a means whereby a composite record of the claimant's weekly reports and of other action taken on the claim can be maintained currently. The upper portion of the document contains information on the personal characteristics of the claimant, i.e., name, insurance number, sex, occupation. On receipt of the adjudication, data pertinent to the payment of benefit are recorded, i.e., the type of benefit to which the claimant is entitled, dependency status, weekly rate of benefit authorized, total entitlement in terms of dollars, allowable weekly earnings and the date beyond which benefit may not be paid on this benefit period. Provision is made for recording changes in dependency status or other factors and disqualifications imposed. The lower or ledger portion serves to record information on the claimant's benefit status for each week reported, i.e., claimant is required to make a statement regarding his employment, earnings and unemployment for the week covered by the report, and this is recorded on the register, in addition to payments made.

Live file: The file of unemployment registers for claimants currently reporting to local offices. A claimant's unemployment register is placed in the "live file" at the local office as soon as the claim is filed, and remains in the "live file" so long as the claimant reports as directed to the local office during the currency of the benefit period. It is removed from this file after the claimant fails to report over a certain interval; in the case of a claimant who reports weekly, this interval is ten days, while for one reporting once every two weeks the limit is twenty-one days. Claimants generally report in person once weekly, but the Commission has authority to vary this and does so, for example, when the return cost of ordinary transportation to the local office is excessive, in which case the claimant is directed to report by mail, once in two weeks (postal claimant). There are cases, too, in which the one-week report for claimants calling at local offices may be varied. This would occur during a period when the volume of claims being currently handled is excessive, and claimants would be asked to report, in person, once in two weeks. Due to these administrative procedures and because of cases in which the adjudication has not yet been received or the

waiting period, only, served, the "live file" inevitably contains a number of cases on which no compensated unemployment is shown.

Claimants having an unemployment register in the "live file": A count of all unemployment registers, (regular, seasonal, fishing) in the "live file" at the close of business on the last working day of the month and used as a measure of recorded unemployment among insured persons at a point in time.

Duration on the register: The cumulative number of weeks during which a claimant has reported to prove unemployment during the current period on claim. The count commences with the week in which the initial (or renewal) claim is filed and continues unbroken so long as the claimant continues to report as directed. Cases occur in which a spell of unemployment extends beyond the termination of a benefit period and a new benefit period is immediately established with no actual interruption of the period on claim. In such cases the cumulative number of weeks is transferred from the previous unemployment register to that covering the subsequent benefit period and the count continued. This procedure applies also for contiguous periods on regular and seasonal benefit. Excluded from the count are any weeks for which a claimant reported "non-availability" during a complete week.

Entitled to benefit: For purposes of this report, this category comprises those adjudications arising from initial claims on which a benefit period (regular, seasonal or fishing) is shown as established and no disqualification imposed and adjudications indicating "approval" on renewal claims, either regular, seasonal or fishing.

Not entitled to benefit: Claimants disqualified on initial and renewal claims, and those for whom the adjudication on an initial claim was to the effect that claimant was ineligible to establish either a regular, seasonal or fishing benefit period.

Benefit period not established: The minimum contribution requirements for any type of benefit have not been met. This figure thus represents the net total of persons with insufficient contributions to establish a benefit period under either the regular, seasonal or fishing benefit provisions, based on decisions arising from initial claims only. Subsequent decisions arising from a revised claim and constituting a reversal of the initial adjudication are not taken into account, but such decisions would reduce the number of benefit periods not established.

Failure rate: The number of initial claims on which a benefit period was not established in a month expressed as a per cent of initial claims cleared during that month. During the period when seasonal benefit is effective, the failure rate represents the net cases with insufficient contributions to qualify for either regular, seasonal or

fishing benefit. In some cases additional contributions are located necessitating a recomputation whereby the claimant subsequently establishes a benefit period. No account is taken of such cases.

Disqualification: A disqualification is imposed because of circumstances surrounding the claim which render the claimant ineligible for the receipt of benefit either for a stated period or so long as the condition causing the disqualification continues. Where it is established that loss of employment was voluntary on the part of the claimant, i.e., he left employment of his own volition or was dismissed because of misconduct, the maximum disqualification is six weeks; claimants participating in a labour dispute in which they are directly interested are disqualified for the duration of the work stoppage. In assessing the number of cases of disqualification, no distinction is made as to the type of claim, hence disqualifications arising from revised claims are included. The cases mentioned here serve as examples only and do not constitute a complete summary of conditions under which a disqualification may be imposed. Sections 59-66 of the Act contain a description of these conditions.

Weeks compensated: Calendar weeks in respect of which some benefit, either regular, seasonal or fishing, was paid. A compensated week is counted in the month in which the copy of the payment voucher is received in the District Treasury Office, which is not necessarily the month in which the week of unemployment occurred.

Amount of benefit: The sum of all benefit payments made during the month. This comprises regular, seasonal or fishing benefit.

Complete week: A week in respect of which a claimant received the full weekly rate of benefit authorized on that benefit period.

Partial week: A week for which a claimant received less than the full weekly rate authorized. A partial week may be due to excess earnings resulting in a reduced payment in direct proportion to the amount of such earnings. If a claimant was "not available for work" on any day or days during a week, a reduction will be made in the weekly rate proportionate to the number of days of "non-availability". A reduction will occur also if a portion of a week was designated as part of the prescribed waiting period.

Excess earnings: Earnings during a week in excess of the allowable earnings for a claimant's weekly benefit rate. As an example, a claimant whose weekly rate is \$30.00 may earn up to \$13.00 in a week without suffering a reduction in benefit; however, in a week where he earns \$15.00 his benefit will be reduced to \$28.00.

Beneficiaries: Persons who received one or more benefit payments. The estimate, based on the number of payment documents, represents the average weekly number of beneficiaries. Seasonal benefit: Benefit payable during the period commencing with the Sunday prior to December 1 and ending with the Saturday after May 15, to certain classes of claimants unable to fulfil the requirements under the regular benefit provisions of the Act. Claimants in class A must prove 15 contributions since the Saturday preceding the 31st day of March immediately prior to the date of claim, while qualification under class B is contingent upon a regular benefit period having terminated since the Saturday following the 15th day of May immediately prior to the claim.

Fishermen: For purposes of benefit, a fisherman is a claimant showing five or more fishing contribution weeks during the last 52 weeks.

Fishing contribution week: Any week for which a fishing contribution is recorded, whether or not a contribution was also made in respect of other insured employment. Specially designed stamps are used to record insured employment in fishing and employers using the bulk pay method must report employee's fishing contributions separately from those relating to other insurable employment.

Appendix B. Comment on the Terms

Claimants, Beneficiaries and Registrations at N.E.S. Offices

The concept of 'claimants' is more comprehensive in scope than beneficiaries. While the majority of claimants at any time are beneficiaries, i.e., actually receiving benefit payments. there is always a certain number not in receipt of compensation. The minimum lag between the date of filing a claim and receipt of a benefit payment is one week, but in the case of initial claims which must be forwarded to Regional offices for processing of contributions, the interval may be longer. Since the average time required to process initial claims is about one week, initial claimants may be directed to make their first report in the second week following that in which the claim was filed. The week during which the initial claim was filed will be credited as the "waiting" week, unless this requirement is waived.

On the other hand, a person reported as a beneficiary during the month may not be included in the count of claimants at the month end because his claim is no longer active.

The fundamental difference between "claimants" and "registrations at N.E.S. offices" lies in the fact that they represent a count of two different sets of records which are not intended to be identical. Applications for employment are received from claimants and non-claimants, the latter including such groups as persons seeking work who were previously engaged in non-insured employment, persons seeking first jobs and persons who have exhausted their entitlement to benefit. On the other hand, claimants experiencing a regular pattern of short-term employment may claim benefit for lost time but such persons are not registered for employment unless they are looking for another job. Claimants receiving compensation in respect of periods of disability are not registered for employment while disabled. Commencing with the 1958-59 seasonal benefit period, fishing benefit claimants are excluded from the count of registrations.

The above is only a partial resumé of differences between these series but it indicates the main factors involved.

Appendix C. Summary of Unemployment Insurance Act

In order to help interpret statistics obtained from the operation of the Act, the following brief guide presents the major changes which occurred when the 1940 Act was revised on October 2, 1955.

These changes included:

- Adjustment of contributions from a daily basis to a weekly earnings basis and of benefit from a daily to a weekly basis.
- Increase in benefit rates and provision for certain changes in the duration of both regular and seasonal benefit.
- 3) Adoption of a graduated scale of allowable earnings whereby weekly earnings in excess of a certain sum will be deducted from a claimant's benefit rate for the week concerned. This replaces the former provisions covering casual earnings and non-compensable days.

Contributions

Under the contribution provisions of the 1940 Act, an insured person's contribution class was determined by his rate of earnings. A weekly stamp was required where the employee worked a full working week. When the insurable employment was less than a week, however, the amount of the contribution was calculated on the basis of one-sixth of the weekly contribution for each day worked. An insured person's contribution class with a given employer, under the 1955 Act, is determined by his actual earnings in insurable employment with that employer during a week. The contribution required is a weekly contribution (provided the earnings are at least \$9.00) regardless of the number of hours or days worked.

Regular Benefit

a) Qualifying conditions

The basic differences between the qualifying conditions under the 1940 and the 1955 Act can be summarized as follows:

1) No previous benefit period within the preceding 104 weeks

Under the 1940 Act a claimant was required to prove 180 contribution days within the preceding two years, and 60 of these days must have occurred within the year (or 45 days within the 6 months) prior to the current claim. Under the 1955 Act, these requirements are 30 and 8 weeks. The 30 weeks' requirement under the 1955 Act differs from the 180 days in that the latter formed 30 weeks of six days whereas the only stipulation the 1955 Act makes is that the earnings in respect of each of the 30 weeks must have been \$9.00 or more. A week in which the earnings are below \$9.00 constitutes a half-week only, in qualifying for

benefit. In an extreme case, a contribution week could represent a single day of contributory employment.

2) The benefit period within the 104 weeks prior to a claim was regular

The basic requirement of 180 days under the 1940 Act (or 30 weeks under the 1955 Act) also applied in these cases. However, in order to prove some degree of recency of attachment to insured employment, both Acts stipulate minimum contributions since the previous claim.

If the commencement date of the previous regular benefit period, prior to October 1955, was within one year from the current claim, the 1940 Act required the 60 (or 45) days to be shown within the shorter interval.

Under the 1955 Act as now applicable, 24 of the 30 contribution weeks must occur since the commencement of the previous benefit period or within the year prior to the current claim, whichever is the longer period. In the event that the previous claim was more than 12 months earlier, a minimum of eight weeks is required within the past 12 months.

3) The benefit period within the 104 weeks prior to a claim was seasonal

Seasonal benefit periods (or supplementary, as they were then called) established under the 1940 Act did not constitute a benefit period within this context, e.g., where the only evidence of a previous claim record was that of a supplementary benefit period, a claimant would be tested under the contribution requirements as in (1) above.

This is not the case under the 1955 Act, however, and section 45(2) is applied where the preceding benefit period was seasonal, in the same way as if it were regular. An example will illustrate: two claims filed in December were each found to have a benefit period established the preceding February, one a regular and the other a seasonal. The regular claim terminated by exhaustion in June, while the seasonal period had ended with the termination date of the seasonal benefit period. Both claimants will be required to prove 24 contribution weeks within the preceding 12 months, or since December one year ago.

In the case of the 8-week test, however, the computation varies. With regard to the above-mentioned claims, the one showing a regular benefit period the previous February will be required to show 8 contribution weeks in that interval. The claim on which a seasonal benefit period had been established the previous February will be tested for 8 contribution weeks within the previous year or since the previous December. In other words, the

existence of a seasonal benefit period within the two years prior to a claim affects a claimant's ability to re-qualify, and, as the following paragraphs demonstrate, his total entitlement also,

b) Benefit formula

Persons claiming benefit under the 1940 Act were entitled to one day of benefit for every five contribution days within the five-year interval preceding the claim. However, a reduction was introduced where past benefit had been drawn. This provision reduced the benefit entitlement by one-third of the benefit days drawn during the three years prior to a claim.

This factor was not carried over into the 1955 Act, section 45(2) serving a somewhat similar function,

The current benefit formula allows one week of benefit for every two contribution weeks (maximum contributions used are 72 weeks) within the two years preceding a claim. Where section 45(2) applies, however, this automatically regulates the countable contributions on a subsequent claim.

c) Duration authorized

The maximum entitlement under the 1940 Act was 312 days. While the theoretical minimum was 36 days (or one-fifth of 180 days), the application of the reduction factor sometimes resulted in a minimum authorization below this level, and in an extreme case, wiped out the entitlement.

The 1955 Act provides for the benefit entitlement in terms of dollars. The two components of this quantity are: 1) a duration factor based on the formula and 2) the claimant's particular benefit rate, as set out in the contribution and benefit schedules. Under the benefit formula, the duration factor can not exceed 36. This does not necessarily mean, however, that a person is limited to 36 weeks of benefit, as the following example will illustrate: Assume two claimants each having entitlement of \$1,080, comprising 36 duration weeks at \$30 a week. One claimant might draw at the rate of \$30 a week in which case he would be paid 36 weeks of benefit, Another claimant might draw less than \$30 in some weeks either because of excess earnings or because he was sometimes not available for work, and as a result his benefit payments might have covered close to 52 weeks.

Despite the maximum of 72 weeks of countable contributions which limited the total entitlement, it was possible for certain claimants under the 1955 Act to become entitled to benefit for a longer period on the basis of credits acquired under the 1940 Act. In no case, however, could the total weeks on regular benefit exceed 52 weeks.

The minimum duration factor under the 1955 Act is 12 weeks.

d) Non-compensable periods

Regulations covering the payment of benefit to persons engaged in certain seasonal employments were suspended during the winter of 1955-56 and subsequently abolished. In addition, the special regulation governing the payment of benefit to married women was revoked in November 1957. Since 1950, married women claiming benefit within two years of their marriage were required to fulfil additional contribution requirements. Failure to prove these additional requirements resulted in disqualification.

The provisions respecting the non-compensable first day of unemployment and subsidiary earnings were revoked. A system of allowable earnings was adopted instead.

Benefit can now be claimed for any week during which there is any unemployment, and where earnings were received for that week, they will be subjected to the provision governing "allowable earnings".

The allowable-earnings feature has implications markedly different from any provision under the 1940 Act. This stems primarily from the adoption of a weekly, rather than daily basis, for paying benefit and the fact that a person may engage in contributory employment in a week for which benefit may be claimed. This allows a person to accumulate contribution credits simultaneously with the receipt of benefit. While this considerably increases a claimant's ability to re-qualify on a subsequent claim, it definitely tends to reduce the benefit rate on that claim. Under the 1940 Act, it was not possible to receive compensation for a day in respect of which contributions were made.

e) Benefit rates

These are materially higher under the 1955 $\,$ Act as will be seen from appendix $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$ $\,$

Seasonal Benefit

a) Qualifying conditions

Classes A and B under the 1955 Act correspond to classes 2 and 1, respectively, under the 1940 Act. For the first three years covered by this study, seasonal benefit was payable during the first 15 weeks of each year. Claims failing the contribution requirements during December, however, were examined under these terms. It was thus possible to establish a seasonal benefit period and serve the waiting period during December, but such benefit was payable only in respect of unemployment occurring between January 1 and mid-April.

¹ Section 121(2) of the Act specified the circumstances under which this could occur.

By an amendment in November 1957, however, this benefit became payable from December 1st. through to mid-May, covering 24 weeks, and a temporary extension in May 1958 allowed payments to continue until the end of June that year.

b) Benefit formula

The formula for class A (formerly class 2) has undergone several variations. Under the 1940 Act a claimant was entitled to one day of benefit for every five days contributed since the March 31 preceding the opening date of the seasonal benefit period. Under the 1955 Act, however, the formula became two benefit weeks for every three contribution weeks. In August 1956, this was amended to read one out of two. In conjunction with amendments passed in November 1957, the formula

became five benefit weeks for every six contribution weeks. Coincident with this same amendment, qualification under class A was restricted to claims processed during December 1 to March 31.

The number of weeks of entitlement under class B (formerly class 1) is determined by the duration authorized on the previous regular claim. This was true under the 1940 Act also.

The maximum authorization cannot exceed 24 weeks, and in theory, the minimum is 10 weeks for class A and 12 weeks for class B. In practise, however, the duration authorized cannot exceed the number of weeks elapsing between the date of establishment and mid-May. As a result, the minimum may be as low as one week.

Appendix D. Fishing Benefit

The extension of coverage, effective April 1, 1957, to persons engaged in fishing marked an important departure from previous policy. Section 29(2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act gave jurisdiction as follows:

- Coverage can be applied to all commercial fishermen whether employed under a contract of service, working on a share-basis or selfemployed.
- 2) Where there is no actual employer, the first buyer or the person who first acquires the fisherman's catch can be deemed to be the employer for the purpose of making contributions.

Coverage applies to any person engaged in fishing for commercial purposes with certain exceptions. Contributions are required in respect of earnings acquired either by making a "catch" (includes products of the sea or other waters, such as shellfish, Irish moss, kelp, etc) or by doing work incidental thereto as a crew member.

The following examples illustrate some of the cases in respect of which contributions are not required:

- (a) sales of fish for consumption (by buyer) or for use as bait or feed i.e., sales to householders, restaurants, institutions, minkfarmers, etc.
- (b) sales of fish scales, when sold separately and not as part of the catch.
- (c) seal fishing, unless under a contract of service.
- (d) fishing in any week in which net earnings are less than \$9.00.

The person designated as the "employer" under the Regulations is not himself insurable in respect of the same catch. The \$4,800 ceiling applicable under section 27 of the Act does not apply to fishermen.

While contributions became payable on April 1, 1957, no person classified as a fisherman was eligible to establish a benefit period before December 1, 1957, unless he had sufficient regular contributions to enable him to qualify under the regular provisions. As a result, fishing contributions were not used in computing claims filed prior to that week.

Appendix E. Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans

Within the past couple of years a significant proportion of new contracts negotiated between management and labour have incorporated the principle of the guaranteed annual wage. In practice, it is a system of supplemental unemployment benefit.

These schemes provide for the establishment of a Fund built by employer contributions only, the average contribution being five cents per hour of earnings. Eligibility for benefit under the plans is dependent upon loss of work resulting from a lay-off and upon the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit. This latter requirement is waived however when the person concerned has not sufficient contributions to enable him to qualify for benefit or whose benefit has been exhausted. Supplemental benefit might also continue after termination of a benefit period.

Each plan is studied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and rulings given as to the relationship between payments under these plans and under Unemployment Insurance. In the plans which have been considered by the Commission the following rulings were handed down:

- that contributions into these particular Funds do not constitute earnings within the meaning of the Act for purposes of making contributions and
- that payments made out of such a Fund do not constitute earnings for the purpose of entitlement to unemployment insurance benefit.

The basis for these decisions was the lack of vested interest in the Fund on the part of the employee, who may receive a payment during a layoff even though no contribution was made into it during his employ (the Fund having reached the agreed level prior to his service) or if the assets are insufficient at the time of lay off, he may be ineligible to receive them.

No information is available regarding the incidence of these payments to claimants for unemployment insurance benefit.

Appendix F. Contribution and Benefit Schedules and Major Amendments to the Act During the 5-year Period

Contribution and Benefit Rates in Effect as of January 1, 1954

		Daily rates							
Range of earnings	Employee	Benefit rates							
	contribution	No dependent	With dependent						
	cents	dol	llars						
While earning in a week:									
Less than \$9.00	3	0.70	0.80						
\$ 9.00 - \$14.99	4	1.00	1.25						
\$15.00 - \$20.99	5	1.45	2.00						
\$21.00 - \$26.99	6	1.80	2.50						
\$27.00 - \$33.99	7	2.15	3.00						
\$34.00 - 47.99	8	2.50	3.50						
\$48.00 or more	9	2.85	4.00						

Contribution and Benefit Rates in Effect as of October 2, 1955

			Benefit schedule					
Range of earnings	Weekly Contri- bution	Range of	Weekly rate of benefit					
	V40202	average weekly contributions	No dependent	With dependent				
	c	ents	dol	lars				
While earning in a week:								
Less than \$ 9.00	8							
\$ 9.00 and under \$15.00	16	Less than 20	6.00	8. 00				
\$15.00 "	24	20 and under 27	9.00	12.00				
\$21.00 "	30	27 " " 33	11.00	15.00				
\$27.00 " " \$33.00	36	33 " " 39	13.00	18.00				
\$33.00 " " \$39.00	42	39 " " 45	15.00	21.00				
\$39.00 '' '' \$45.00	48	45 " " 50	17.00	24. 00				
\$45.00 "	52	50 " " 54	19.00 ¹	26. 00¹				
\$51.00 " \$57.00	56	54 " " 58	21.00¹	28. 00¹				
\$57.00 and over	60	58 to 60	23. 00¹	30.001				

¹ Effective from Nov. 28, 1955 only.

In addition to the complete revision of the Act in October, 1955, other major amendments to the Act, during the 5-year period are:

- a) coverage: inclusion of fishermen, April 1, 1957.
- b) other changes:
 - 1) section 45(2) amended, effective September 30, 1956.

- 2) married women regulations rescinded November 17, 1957.
- benefit payable to fishermen as of December 1, 1957.
- 4) seasonal benefit became payable December 1 to mid-May, effective with the 1957-58 season, and a further temporary extension to June 28, 1958.

Appendix G. Administrative Procedures from Which the Statistics are Derived

Exhibit A, daily report of claims and claim register, (form UIC 505). This is a daily tally of claims received at local offices which serves also to record subsequent action taken, separate records being maintained for initial, renewal and revised claims. Information for a month is obtained from the various pages constituting the claim register for that period, and transferred to sections A-F of form UIC 561, (exhibit C).

Exhibit B, unemployment register (form UIC 485). This is a basic work document which contains information provided by the claimant as he reports to claim unemployment benefit during the currency of a benefit period. At the close of business on the last working day of the month, the unemployment registers in the "live file" are sorted according to the number of weeks they have been in this file. The number of local and postal claimants, male and female, in each group is recorded. Since the unemployment registers for claimants who show a period of illness consisting of 6

days or more in two consecutive claim weeks are identified these registers are counted to determine the number of disability cases, male and female, local and postal. This information is transferred to Section G of the UIC 561.

Exhibit C, monthly claims report (form UIC 561). At the end of each month, local offices complete this form from sources indicated above, forwarding copies to regional offices where provincial and regional summaries are prepared and forwarded to the Bureau of Statistics.

Exhibits D and E are source documents for information on benefit payments. Exhibit D is the payment document and is the source of the statistics on form UIT 76. The stubs are coded in local offices as payments are effected. Duplicate copies of all payment documents are forwarded to the District Treasury offices where the statistics are compiled.

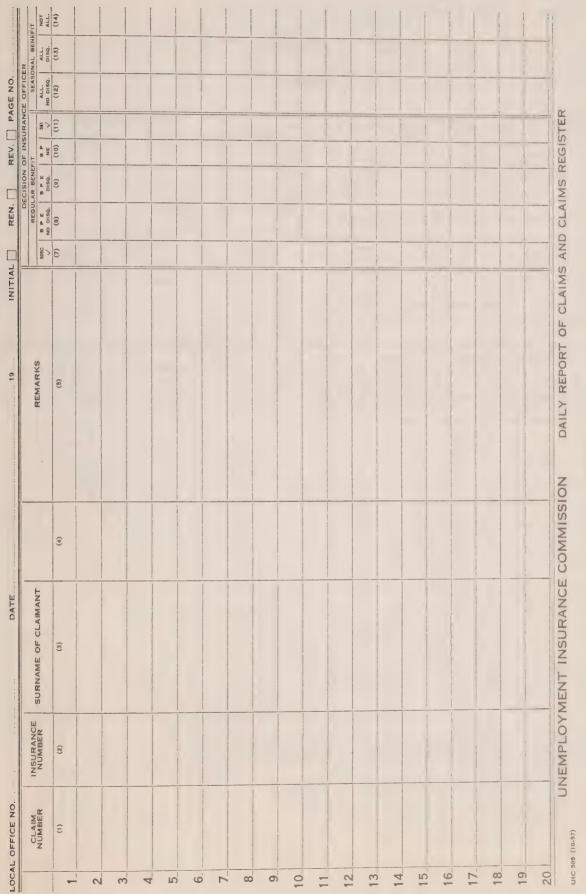


EXHIBIT A

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GRAND TOTAL 5 (3 + 4)____

DATE OFFICE NO No de bureau	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION D'ASSURANCE-CHÔM CASH VOUCHER PIÈCE DE CAISSE	
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	AMOUNT DUE	ADJUSTMENT Ajustement
WEEKLY RATE BALANCE OF ENTITLEMENT FISH Taux Solde Pêc attribuable		
FOR MANAGER - Po	our le gérant	RECEIVED PAYMENT OF AMOUNT DUE Pour acquit du montant dû
UIC 525 (7-58) VERIFIED - \	Vérifié	CLAIMANT - Réclamant

EXHIBIT D

STATISTICAL REPORT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS - BY PROVINCES

Month of..... Number Partial Weeks of Dis-Amount Weeks Paid Provinces Exclusive ability (in dollars) Excess of Days Earnings (complete) Excess Ear. Nfld. N.S. N.B. Que. Sask..... Alta. B.C. Canada

UIT 76

Compiled by Chief Treasury Officer















